THE North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified thht until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

Vol. XII., N°. 594. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Management and Editorial responsibility of the *North-China Herald* is this day assumed by Mr. Samuel Mossman.
Shanghai, 5th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late James Cameron, Master Mariner, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned before the 31st December, 1861.

F. C. SIBBALD.
14de Shanghai, December 3rd, 1861.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. E. C. Bridgman are requested to make immediate payment to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Boone, who will act as my Attorney; and all persons having claims against the said Estate will please present them to the same, before the 1st of January next.

ELIZA J. BRIDGMAN.
Executrix.
1ja Shanghai, 13th November, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUST WIETERS is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

HARKORT & Co.
14de Shanghai, 23rd November, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. Thomas Frederick Ballance is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration

GEO. BARNET & Co.
25de Shanghai, 1st November, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. Albert N. Shearer is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Mr. Frederick Jenkins is this day authorised to sign our Firm.

HOWARD & Co.
12ja Shanghai, 12th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned, will from this date be carried on under the Style or Firm of Wheelock & Co.

Mr. PETER WILLIAM LACY is this day admitted a Partner in the Cargo Boat Business.

J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.
14de Shanghai, 2nd September, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Nagasaki, and Mr. Edward Harrison is authorized to sign our name per procuration at that Port.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1ma Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD PEREIRA in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1858, and that of Mr THOMAS COATES LESLIE on the 30th June 1860.

DENT & Co.
14de Hongkong, 26th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Albert Deacon in our Firm ceased on the 31st March last.

Mr. Thomas S. Odell is this day admitted a partner therein.

DEACON & Co.
2fe Canton, 14th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from 1st October next, be carried on under the style and firm of Mackellar & Co.

Mr. William Grant Gordon is authorised to sign the said firm per procuration.

J. MACKELLAR.
5ja Hankow, 30th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from the 1st of October next be carried on under the style of Richard Dudley & Co.

RICHARD DUDLEY.
20de Hankow, 19th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of Morison & Co.

J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at Hankow as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves in business at this port, as *General Commission Agents*, under the style or firm of Cameron & Co.

WILLIAM CAMERON.
R. H. WOODWARD.
25ja Kiukiang, 21st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as Commission Merchants at this Port, under the style of Maitland, Bush & Co.

HENRY EDWARD BUSH.
ROBERT KELLY MAITLAND.
26ap Ying-tsze, Newchwang District, 1st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port, under the Style of Pedder & Co.

JAMES N. PEDDER.
23ma Tientsin, 11th November, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Residents of Shanghai that they have established themselves at this Port as *General Storekeepers and Commission Agents* under the Name and Style of Williams & Co.

CHARLES P. WILLIAMS.
W. SMITH STEVENS.
tf Tientsin, 16th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.
6ap

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of Keppell & Co.

THOS. KEPPELL.
tf Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself here as *a Public Silk Inspector.*

J. M. JAQUEMOT.
28de Yokohama, 28th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. H. Richards in our Firm ceased this day. The business will be continued under the name of O. H. Baker & Co.

C. H. RICHARDS.
2fe Yokuhama, October 14th, 1861.

SPENCER COMPTON,

(Late of Canton and Shanghai),
Commission Merchant.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,

Commission Agent
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. Rusden Phipps & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company.
tf Shanghai, 20th August, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

INSURANCES.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	„ $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	„ $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and arrangements will shortly be completed for the adjustment of losses in Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Thomson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum;* ½ *per cent for* 3 *months,* and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow,* Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq , *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

FOR SALE.

Wm. DATO & Co.

HAVE just landed ex *Merse* and *Celestial,* a good assortment of STATIONERY, as Account Books, Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, Drawing Pencils and Inkstands.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, as Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Bread-baskets, Toastracks, Grog-kettles, Candlesticks, &c.

HARDWARE:—Knives, Registered Stoves, Fenders, Fire-irons, Coal-scuttles, Lamps, Japanese Deed, Despatch and Cash Boxes

BROADCLOTH:—Doeskins, Velvet Table Covers, Silk Umbrellas, and Toys.

21de Shanghai, 30th November, 1861.

NOTICE.

JUST PUBLISHED.—A Book containing the English, French, American, Russian, Dutch and Portuguese Treaties, with China and Japan. Price for Single Copies Tls. 5 each.

North-China Herald Office,
tf October 16th, 1861.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

(St. Péray Mousseux), in	2 dz. c.	a ₩	dz.	T. 10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	„	„	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Miss & Co), ...	2	„	„	7
(Lopez Villegas), ...	2	„	„	7
(Other Brands), ...3 &	2	„	„	7
Port....................	3	„	„	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

J, & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Pale Sherry	in cases of 2 doz. ea.,		Tls. 8	per doz	
Pale Brandy	„	1	„	„ 9	„
Claret	„	2	„	„ 9	„

29ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

For a Term of Years, together or separately.

THE House and Godowns now occupied by Messrs. Thorne, Brothers & Co. Entry from 1st April.

Apply to

ALEX. CUSHNY.
tf Shanghai, 30th November, 1861.

TO LET.

From 1st of January next.

THE Premises in Bridge Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. T. Kroes & Co.

Apply to

MOSES & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th November, 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO Lots of Land suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction (due notice will be given of day of sale), the following Lots of Land, viz:—

Lot 1.—A piece of Land on the North of Consulate Road, bounded on the East by Dr. Barton's Land, Lot. No. 117*a*, on the West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong—the measurement of the Land is about 6 mow 5 fun more or less, European House and Godowns only to be erected on this Lot.

Lot 2.—A piece of Land on the North of the above, bounded on the East and West by same boundaries as Lot 1, and on the North by Capt. Morris' Land—measuring same as Lot 1.

Lot 3.—A piece of Land bounded on the South and West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong, on the North by the Soochow Creek Bund, and on the East by Capt. Morris' Lot—measuring about 7 mow more or less.

The Boundaries of the Lot will be given, but no superficial measurements will be guaranteed.

Plans will be prepared shortly, for which and further Particulars apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 2nd October, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate of the late George H. Woodfall, are requested to make payment or to present the same without delay to,

ROBT. REID.
14de Shanghai, 29 November, 1860.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SHANGHAI AGENCY.

LETTERS of Credit and Bills of Exchange granted on LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, and HANKOW.

Deposits received at Interest for fixed periods, the Terms of which may be ascertained on application at the Bank

Approved Local Bills discounted and Loans granted on Deposit of approved security.

H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.
22fe Shanghai, 10th November, 1861.

Commercial Bank of India,
Bombay, 14*th September*, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank has been opened at Foochow, under charge of Mr. Charles F. Beart, as Acting Agent.

By order of the Board of Directors.

PAT. ROSE HARPER,
21de *Acting Manager.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THERE are now in Simon's Bay and Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Patent Slips in first rate working order, capable of taking vessels of 2,000 Tons, where every facility can be obtained and repairs done on reasonable terms.

18ja October 19, 1861.

SHANGHAI FOREIGN PILOT OFFICE

BOATS "*Underwriter,*" "*Sea Dog,*" and "*Snake.*"

All orders for Pilots promptly attended to.

Office at

Messrs. MACKENZIE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1861.

E. C. KIRBY,

General Storekeeper, Commission Agent, and Druggist,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

FREDK. WILKIE,

General Commission Agent,
Auctioneer, &c.,

Ships supplied at the shortest notice.

30my HAKODADI, JAPAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

Mr. LLEWELLYN, having purchased the Negatives of those persons whose Portraits were taken by Messrs. Weed & Howard during their stay in Shanghai, begs to inform the Community that he can supply any number of Prints from the same at a very moderate charge. Application to be made at the "Shanghai Medical Hall," Park Lane.

Shanghai, December 12th, 1861.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service will be held at the House of the late Rev. Dr. Bridgman every Sunday morning at half-past 9 o'clock, instead of at the London Mission Chapel, until further notice.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Oct. 10	Hankow,	Dec. 8
Hongkong,	Dec. 2	Nagasaki,	Dec. 3
Tientsin,	„ 3	Kaungawa,	Nov. 24

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong	Aug. 11	Received *vià* Marseilles,
Shanghai	„ 3	Sept. 28.

BIRTH.

At the Astor House, Shanghai, on the 9th inst., the Wife of Capt. J. A. Wilson, of a Daughter.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by

A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

December	*Ending 13th Dec 1861* *Max.*	*Min.*	*Ending 13th Dec 1860* *Max.*	*Min.*
7.—	49	41	58	50
8—	53	41	56	52
9.—	58	48	57	44
10.—	58	42	57	45
11.—	54	39	50	40
12.—	56	50	51	42
13.—	56	45	55	47

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

Exchange.—No quotation.

OPIUM.

December	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.
7,	515	595
9,	555	585
10,	555	585
11,	550 a 555	590
12,	555	585
13,	555	585

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—December 13, *Wilhelm*, (Dan. bg.), Ottsen, from Amoy; 13, *Martha & Emily*, (Br. bg.), Carter, from Swatow; 13, *Greta*, (Ham. bg.) Jacob, from Newchwang; 13, *Thomas*, (Am. bg.) Carroll, from Tientsin; 13, *B. Duckwitz*, (Bre. bq.), Meisegades, from Swatow; 13, *Albis*, (Ham bq.), Niemeyer, from Amoy; 13, *Malacca*, (Br. bq.), Garland, from Ningpo; 13, *Ta Yang*, (Br. str.), Lynch, from Ningpo; 13, *Sir C. Forbes*, (Br. str.), Mooney, from Amoy. 14th, *Zwalow*, from Nagasaki.

Departed.—December 13, *Phillip de la Noye*, (Am. bq.), Terry, for Swatow; 13, *Postiljon*, (Du. bq.), Greve, for Amoy; 13, *Seng What*, (Sm. bq.), for Bangkok; 13, *Wilhelmine*, (Dan. bq.), Stallknecht, for Swatow; 13, *Alice*, (Br. bq.), Cooke, for Ningpo; 13, *Chico*, (Br. bg), Drescher, for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived. — Per *Niemen*, from Hankow, Messrs. D. D. Lewin and J. Wilkie. Per *Lanrick*, from Kanagawa, Messrs. Wm. Waller, Styans, and Conklin.

Departed.—Per *Aden*, for Hongkong, Capt. G. Buelchan and Son, Capt. Daubeny, 67th Regt., Ensign Irving, Mrs. Reid, Miss Sillar, Messrs. T. Howell, P. Ryrie, A. A. Gay, F. Knoop, H. Shuttleworth, and E. Moses. Per *Surprise*, for Hankow, Messrs. F. Jenkins, Edward F. Hall, Jr., and Bennett; for Kiukiang, T. F. Ballance. Per *Fiery Cross*, for Hongkong, Mrs. Nye and child, Mrs. G. Maclean, and Mr. W. Mackenzie. Per *Carthage*, for Fuchau, Messrs. A. Broom, and Green. Per *Martha Theresa*, for Kanagawa, Mr. John Eisler.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

October 12.

For Hongkong.—Messrs. Cox, Ridge, Smith, Guest and Willaume.

For Shanghai.—Messrs. Hartmann and Bazier.

October 20.

For Hongkong. — Mr. J. Mackay and Rev. Mr. Vasconcellos.

For Shanghai. — Messrs. H. Cope and R. Elias.

October 27.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Limbey.

For Shanghai.—Messrs. Visher, Lenny, Beadel and Berier.

November 4.

For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, and Messrs. A. Cohen, L. Moore, P. F. Bird, Copuston, and Reesma.

For Shanghai.—Mr. E. Seaton and Saton.

November 12.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Fitz Abegg.

November 20.

For Hongkong.—Mr. W. H. Fittock.

For Shanghai.—Mr. G. Booth.

December 4.

For Hongkong.—Mrs. Caine and 2 infants, Mrs. Kane, Messrs. Mackintosh, Magniac, F. Adams, and D. Saures.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

Per *Emeu*, for Southampton, Nov. 15th, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Man, Mrs. Tulloch and two children, Mrs. Parker and child, Brigadier General and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Bidau, Dr. Gordon, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel Dowbiggin, Major Brooke, Captains Hornby and Goodall, Lieut. Crawford, Messrs R. Fortune, G. P. de Silver, C. Cassumbhoy, H. Dadhabhoy, Frigell and G. Houssain, Capt. Patridge, Rev. Mr. McGhee, Don A S. Ocana, and Don Manuel Bastilho. *2nd Class:* Messrs. Nicholas, M. A. Caym, and Trauter, Captains Weissenheim and Schneider.

The London Mail of 26th Oct., due in Hongkong on the 10th and here on the 17th inst. Last year it was received on the 10th December per *Ly-ee-moon*.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Monday, the 23rd inst.

Du Halde, in his elaborate and unique work upon China—published upwards of a century and a quarter ago—remarks that "The Mountains of *China* are still more valuable than the fertile plains, on account of the Mines of different Metals. The *Chinese* say they are full of Gold and Silver, but that the working of them hitherto has been hindered from some political Views, perhaps, that the publick Tranquillity might not be disturbed by too great abundance of these Metals, which would make the People haughty and negligent of Agriculture." Just so! it has been the policy of the Chinese Government from time immemorial to encourage the labours of the field to those of the mine; and hence at this day we have in the mountain regions of China, inexhaustible deposits of the noble and inferior metals; and, what is of greater utility, extensive seams of coal.

On this head we commend our readers to a perusal of a pleasing and instructive narrative in our columns, of a journey to the coal mines situated beyond Peking, by a gentleman fully able to appreciate the commercial value of these carboniferous deposits, and who furnishes us with an accurate account of the workings. From this relation, it would appear that the coal of these mines is highly bituminous, and valuable for all purposes, from the presence of the usual indications of what is technically termed fire-damp and choke-damp. Indeed, so similar are the workings and the quality of the coal, that one would imagine they had copied the system of coal-mining prevalent in Northumberland and Durham, excepting the use of the safety-lamp invented by Sir Humphrey Davy. The mode of ventilating by an *up-cast shaft* heated with burning coal, is the same at Wallsend Colliery, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, as it is at Sinim, near Peking. Strange yet familiar, are the habits of this people amongst whom we have taken up our abode. In most things they act the opposite to our Western experiences, but in others their industrious practical labours appear homely and profitable. To a certain extent, we can understand this suppression of the mineral wealth of China, in the time of Du Halde, but in this nineteenth century—when the Treaties with Western Nations have broken through the political and commercial prejudices of ages—there is every likelihood of the mines being opened to capitalists and men of enterprise, who have the courage to embark in mining speculation in China.

Besides this graphic description of the native collieries at Sinim, we published in our issue of last Saturday, a further account of the coal workings on the Upper Yang-tsze—from the pen of one of the gentleman forming the exploring expedition—which shews that a coal field of immense extent is situated in the country bounded by the mountain ranges, from whence the sources of this mighty stream and its tributaries flow. We may be told that the quality of the coal obtained from that locality is very inferior to ordinary British coal, but we would advance the scientific deductions of geologists and skilled "coal-viewers," who state that *surface* coal-beds are always poorest in their carbonaceous and bituminous properties, and thinnest in the seam. It is only when the miner strikes a seam at 1,000 or 1,200 feet below the surface that the coal occurs in a thick "basin"—although it may thin out at the margin—and is generally of the best quality for all purposes. This is caused not only by the immense pressure of the superstrata, but the extinct species of ferns and pines which chiefly enter into the formation of the early part of the carboniferous era, were richer in combustible elements than the trees and plants composing the surface seams, and more recent deposits of that geological epoch.

From such deductions, and the accounts of ancient and modern travellers—even to that of the famous Marco Polo, whom our learned correspondent quotes as having seen "in Cathay a kind of black stones which burn like logs"—there is abundant evidence that the coal measures and other mineral resources of China are quite undeveloped. The hidden riches of her mines are yet to be brought forth, and the field is open to the enterprising "Men of the West," not only to shew what they can do in the matter for their own profit, but how they may enrich the Chinese Imperial Treasury. If it be the case that these mines are still neglected or only partially developed, on account of social or political considerations—which restrict or prohibit the native population from working them—now is the time for foreigners, skilled in coal-mining, to obtain concessions and do so to the mutual advantage of all parties. It would be no infringement of Treaty Regulations, to obtain authority from the Government and proprietors of these coal mines, to work them on foreign account; the successful concessionists paying a Royalty for the privilege.

Of course, it is understood that any foreigners, who might obtain such concessions, should import skilled miners and "viewers," with the most improved appliances of machinery to raise the coal and carry it to the port of shipment. In doing so, they would shew the slow Chinese mind, how superior is the civilization of the West to that of the East, especially in the arts and sciences bearing upon works of utility and profit. That they are capable of appreciating innovations on their time-hallowed customs in wealth-producing sources, under foreign control, we have a notable instance in the establishment of the Imperial customs, since the late Treaty was ratified. In the same manner there is ample field for success, in arranging with the Chinese Government, to grant privileges to competent and responsible foreigners in developing the metallic mines of their vast territory. Let coal, however, be the first object of research, and it will not only remunerate the proprietors of the land, and those who work it, but the supply of a good quality of coal at fair prices, will be a benefit to the shipping and commercial interests of every foreigner in China.

In anticipation of such a project being contemplated by our wealthy merchants in Shanghai, we would advise that the first step to ascertain the extent and quality of, and easy transit from the coal measures in Central and Northern China, would be to enlist the services of a competent geologist; such as has been done by the Government of India. Unfortunately in this land, the interests of the Foreign Residents are so divided, that it is difficult to get a unanimous understanding on such points. But surely it must ultimately accrue to the benefit of all, to have some accurate knowledge of the undeveloped mineral resources of this country. Even if it turned out, after a thorough examination, that these resources were, in a measure exhausted, it would be satisfactory to know even that. But we feel confident that such is not the case, and Chinese mining has been hitherto only a mere scratching on the surface while untold wealth lies hidden in the bowels of the mountains; and that it requires only the energy and skill of the "Workers in Metals" from the West, to show that this is a virgin country for metalliferous ores and combustible minerals.

NINGPO CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News of December 13.)

By the Steamer *Jeddo*, we have news from Ningpo to the 9th instant, stating that the Rebel forces, which had threatened the city for some time past, had taken it. On Sunday morning they commenced an attack upon the walls and kept up the firing all day and night.

On Monday morning they made a grand attack upon the walls at the South gate, driving the Imperialist soldiers outside, and taking possession of the city at 8 A.M. Our Correspondent states, that the rebels ran up and over the city walls like so many cats. There was no hand to hand fighting. It is also reported that the Taoutai escaped in a boat; and so did many of his soldiers. His subordinate, the Che-win or second Taoutai, was not so fortunate, as the rebels captured and beheaded him. The leader of the Imperial troops is reported to have made his escape to the shelter of the British Consulate, with a broken leg. Altogether, it has been estimated, that not more than fifty or sixty Imperialists have been killed in the capture of the city.

The Chinese version of the affair hints at treason on the part of the Taoutai's soldiers, who, they say, opened the South gate to a detachment of the rebels. But this statement is contradicted by many foreign gentlemen, who saw the assailants scale the walls at the West gate. When they entered the city, they appeared to be fine large men, poorly armed, but well dressed in silks and satins.

In our issue of Monday, we reported the departure of H. M. S. *Scout* for the impending scene of conflict on the day previous, where she arrived the same night, just in time to be too late to shew a demonstration of British power, to deter the rebels from attacking the city. Our correspondent deems it fortunate, because the insurgents would have "hung around the place for sometime and stopped all traffic and trade."

He states that "the Rebels are inviting the people to come and trade with them; and the country people are flocking into the city in hundreds. This day (Monday, the 9th Dec.) everything is very quiet. Last night's rain put all the fires out. Chin-hae was "looted" on Friday and Saturday by the Foh-kien men."

He also mentions that "there were three or four Missionaries in the city, residing in their own houses, when the rebels entered. From one they took his watch; from another they took a pony — but paid him $30 for it—and from a third they particularly wanted an umbrella, but he would not give it to them or sell it although they offered $8 for it."

Under these circumstances the French Commissioner of Customs has intimated his intention of collecting the duties as usual; but it is a matter of grave consideration how he shall dispose of the monies thereby collected.

Since the above appeared in our daily issue, we are in receipt of another version of the fall of Ningpo, at the same time agreeing with the above account that the rebels shewed pluck in capturing the city, while they evinced no desire to molest the foreign residents, or revenge themselves, as usual, on the unoffending inhabitants. If such is the case, and that they are sincere in their peaceful designs, they shall have justice done them at our hands. While we denounce those of the rebels who act as cold-blooded, blasphemous impostors, we shall give "the devil his due" if any party of them act otherwise. Our correspondent, who is a competent judge of military movements, states that the city was "stormed" in a gallant manner, by the insurgents crossing the canal, which faces the south gate of the city, planting a ladder against the wall, and mounting it with courage and decision. The Imperialists, supported by the presence of their mandarins—who behaved themselves well—stood their ground up to that moment; but, before the rush of men which followed, they fled in disorder, throwing away caps and jackets, and leaving alone their chiefs, who were encouraging them.

These mandarins were the Prefect, the district magistrate, and, it is supposed, the Chinese General, who were at the South gate when the rebels entered. The two former were stabbed, and the latter ran away to another part of the city, threw himself down from the walls, and reached a boat which took him to the British Consulate, with one leg a little injured. The Taoutai went out at the North gate, followed by some of his soldiers, when the rebels rushed upon them; at which the Imperialist guard surrendered to the rebel troops; and the Taoutai having no boat at hand, jumped into the water and swam to a boat which one of his trusty men secured; by which he reached Chinhae, expecting to get a vessel to bring him to Shanghai.

It appears also that the French Admiral had arrived on the previous night to the attack. Thinking that he might render some assistance to the city, he, with a small party, scaled the walls by means of a rope. In their search for the Taoutai they were surprised by the entrance of the rebels; which caused than to seek for shelter in the French Cathedral. Here they stood at the entrance, when several armed rebels passed, only one or two threatening them with their spears, which their more discreet comrades put aside; while some reading a notice from the rebel chiefs posted on the doors, went quietly along. Others passed, conducting men, women and children, when the French exhorted them not to harm these poor people. Upon which they answered "Be not afraid, we want to kill the *Yau* (Imperialists) but not these men."

December 14th.

To the Editor of the
Daily Shipping & Commercial News.

Sir,—Since writing on the 10th per *Jeddo*, the Imperial Customs have issued a circular to say that that Institution had ceased to collect duties, or to act in any way from half-past 8 on Monday morning—the time the Taoutai made his escape from the city. This circular was signed by the British and American Consuls, also by the French Admiral.

The above authorities had a meeting in the city yesterday with the Rebel chief. Nothing officially, has been heard of this interview, but rumour has it that the Rebels are allowed a certain time to organize a government; and also to issue placards for the Chinese merchants and bankers to return to their business; and the Rebel chief is also to be responsible for the good behaviour of his soldiers. These Rebels are the real Taipings from Nanking *viâ* Soochow; and they also say that their head chief is still at Soochow or Nanking. As far as I can learn, they are not behaving badly in the city. Of course some allowance must be made for men not under the best of dicipline, at the best of times, but now flushed with victory, of course, we hear of many small cases, such as drunkenness and debauchery amongst the soldiers; but if any case is brought before the chief, he deals very summarily with the offender. They are also in possession of Chinhai, where they have been very active in establishing order, having at their head a very smart young chief aged about twenty-three, and who is by all accounts a very intelligent Cantonese. He has established patrols to keep the Fohkien and Shantung junk-men from plundering. These junk-men had been committing many atrocities at Chinhai, burning and plundering the city suburbs. There the country people are bringing large supplies of provision to the city, as I heard they are also doing at Chinhai. A few of the Rebels have been in this settlement in twos and threes and have as yet behaved very well. Some of them are fine looking men, and they have a good many lads amongst them from 18 to 20 years of age and some much younger. The people are gaining confidence, and seem to be happy; much more so than before the city was taken. But as yet no business whatever is doing, and of course it will be sometime before things get straight again. Many of the junks that were running away are returning from Chinhai. A great many Rebel troops arrived from the country yesterday forenoon.

G.

NOTIFICATION.

Her Majesty's Legation, Yeddo,
19th November, 1861.

Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General in Japan is pleased to direct that the following General Rules and Regulations for the peace, order, and good government of British subjects within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan shall be published for general information.

R. EUSDEN,
Japanese Secretary.

Rules and Regulations for the Peace, Order and Good Government of British Subjects within the Dominions of the Tycoon of Japan.

Whereas by an Order in Council providing for the exercise of Consular Jurisdiction over British Subjects in Japan, under 6 & 7 Victoria, Chapter 24, dated the 23rd of January, 1860, power is given to the Consul-General and Consuls or Persons duly authorized in such capacities in the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan in the port, place or district in which they may severally reside, to make rules and regulations for the peace, order, and good Government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the aforesaid Tycoon, and for the observance of the Stipulations of any Treaty or Regulations appended thereto, made between Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors and the Tycoon of Japan.

Be it known that I, Rutherford Alcock, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in Japan, in consideration of divers reasons affecting the peace, security, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects in Japan, and also in consideration of divers other good and weighty reasons, do hereby make the following Rules and Regulations, to wit:

1.—That British subjects shall not ride or drive on any public road or high-way in Japan in such a furious or careless manner as to endanger the persons being in any such public road or highway, nor ride or drive in any street of any town or village at a pace beyond that of a walk.

2.—That all British subjects in passing along roads and streets in Japan shall, whether walking riding or driving, observe the following rules of the road; that is to say, in meeting any person, cortége, procession or vehicle, they shall take and keep the left hand side of the road, and on overtaking and wishing to pass on before any such person, cortége, procession, or vehicle, they shall leave the left hand side, and if practicable without collision, but not otherwise, they shall pass on the right side of the road.

3.—That the discharge of firearms, whether by night or day, in any place in Japan, except in such places and within such limits as shall be designated for the purpose by the Japanese Authorities in concurrence with Her Majesty's Consul, is hereby prohibited.

4.—That no British subject shall go out in pursuit of game within the limits of the Port of Kanagawa absolutely, or at any Port or other place, save under the authority and sanction of the Consul in writing.

5.—That no British subject shall intrude into any private house or private grounds without the invitation or leave of the owners, or into any battery, arsenal or other establishment of any Japanese not ordinarily open to the public.

6.—That no British subject shall on any pretence assault or offer any violence to any Japanese official or functionary or to any person acting in his aid or assistance.

7.—That no British subject shall persist in any act of violence or outrage after he shall have been warned to desist therefrom, or in case any such British subject shall refuse or neglect immediately on being charged with the commission of any offence, to deliver a card bearing the stamp and seal of Her Majesty's Consul showing his identity, he shall be liable to arrest by any Japanese official duly empowered according to the Japanese law and by a Consul's warrant or licence.

8.—That no British subject shall, in excursions within the limits assigned to each port, take up their residence in the towns or villages; nor without express permission granted in writing by the Consul, sleep during a night at any place or places away from the Foreign location at the Port where they are domiciled.

9.—That every British subject who shall act contrary to any or either of the Rules and Regulations aforesaid shall be liable for each and every offence to pay a fine of $200, or to be imprisoned for one month.

10.—That no British subject shall permit any Chinese in his employ to ride anywhere in Japan except in immediate personal attendance on his master in travelling for a lengthened journey, and then not within a town or village; and that in case any such Chinese shall so ride with the permission of his master, the master shall be liable to pay a fine for every such offence of $200, or to be imprisoned.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Yeddo, within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, on the 19th day of November, 1861.

(L.S.) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

British Consulate, Yokohama,
23rd November, 1861.

The undersigned H.B.M.'s Consul begs to circulate the accompanying letter and picture received from the Governor for information.

F. HOWARD VYSE,
H.B.M.'s Consul.

No. 29.

REPRESENTED IN WRITING;

In case of danger the Government officers are to wear bands and belts according to the enclosed drawing, so it is requested that you will communicate this to your countrymen in order that the Government officers may be recognized upon any sudden emergency.

With respect and esteem, the 17th of the 10th Month [Tori].

(Signed) TAK-MOTO-DZOSIORNO KAMI.

Translated by
MARCUS FLOWERS.

To F. HOWARD VYSE, Esq.,
H.B.M.'s Consul.

TAIPING DECREES.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—Below is a translation of an edict of the Son of the Tien-wang. I don't know whether your readers like to peruse these sort of things—or may be that the other two proclamations have already tired them, and excited their ire at hearing the name of One, whom we reverence, so blasphemously used, that they don't care to see any more of them. However, until an objection be made, I shall be delighted to hand you translations of any proclamations, &c., when it is in my power to do so. It too often happens though, the meaning in them is complicated to such a degree, that the translation becomes a difficult matter for an inexperienced person to accomplish.

Translation.

"The True and Sacred (adopted) Son of the Saviour of the World issues this royal proclamation. By authority of the Heavenly Lord of all (Father) and my Heavenly Father, and by the Decree of my Father, we proclaim for the information of the Son of the Eastern King, &c., &c.—then follow two or three columns of the names of various officials—the following:

"The Father, Jesus, my Father, and I have come to sit upon the throne of the Heavenly Dynasty; to extend our influence over the myriad places, for the purpose of slaying and exterminating the Imps. When first the establishment of Great Peace commenced, it was then clearly foretold by a light from Heaven descending upon us, that it would be thus. The Heavenly Kingdom of Yeh (Father) and my Father shall endure to a myriad generations with never-fading lustre. The serpent deceived [our first parents], usurping unto himself great power, whereby a deluge of rain drowned the world. The Father and Christ condescended to shower down their fiery vapours, and consumed therewith reptiles without number. The former beasts have all been slain [passed before the knife].

"All men acknowledge the Eastern King as the Son of the Heavenly Father and the uterine Brother of my Heavenly Father [Christ] and my Father [the King]. The Heavenly Father [Yeh], in his bounteousness, commissioned the King of the East to manifest great powers for the rescue of mankind [from their depravity], in order that the inhabitants of the earth might all ascend to Heaven. All authorities below, or inferior to the Western King, must conform to the commands of the Eastern King. To obey the Tung-wang (Eastern King) is esteemed in the same light as obedience to my Father, the great essence of all brilliance. The brother Yu is partly the son of my Father and partly that of the Eastern King. All must obey the youth and render him every assistance in the affairs of the state.

"My Heavenly Father, in his condescension, commissioned the [Western King] to be his son-in-law.

"The Father and my Father descended upon our earth, to assume the supreme control of the affairs of the world. The myriad nations upon the earth must yield obedience to the Tung and Hsi-wang; and from one generation to another continue ever grateful in the acknowledgment of the Father's bounties.

"Let this Decree be promulgated for the information of all. Respect this (Ch'in-tsai)."

I cannot vouch at all for the above translation being correct. It is so intricate and obscure that the rebels themselves, whom I have asked, honestly assert that even the capacity of their brains is too shallow to imbibe or comprehend its meaning, or, in fact, the meaning of any of the decrees or proclamations issued.

From a perusal of the decree, we gather, that the Son of the Tien-wang arrogates unto himself the relationship or title of "Son of the Redeemer of the World," consequently acknowledging the Tien-yeh—which two characters I have always rendered as "The Heavenly Father"—as his grandfather. But as I could not feel myself at liberty to insert that, from the excess of ridiculousness attaching to it, I have rendered the sense as distinct as our limited powers would enable us, by writing at one time "Tien-yeh," and at another "The," in contradistinction to "My" Heavenly Father [Tien-tieh].

The three persons I find to be Tien-yeh, Tien-tieh, and Tieh (the last of which means the Teen-wang). I regret to be unable to give a more lucid explanation. That pleasure must be resigned to some one more skilled than I am, and with a keener and more intelligent perception than my own. Being perfectly in the dark as to the meaning, it would be vagueness on my part to attempt an explanation; the presumption of forwarding this translation is quite enough, without making matters worse.

All I can do in summing up, is to assert that my views perfectly coincide with the rebels themselves here, who, if asked the meaning of their proclamations, say that the "*Tien-ch'ao shih-ching ma-ma hu*," the meaning of which I don't know, but I think it might be lightly rendered, "The affairs of the Heavenly Dynasty are all 'bosh' or 'humbug'."

Q.

Nanking, December 3, 1861.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY BEYOND PEKING, TO THE COAL MINES.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—The list of our school-day books, besides the other varied accounts of travel by land and sea, penned by writers and travellers of near and remote ages, all quoted the then, to us, wondrously curious narrative of the unfortunate Venetian, Marco Polo; and though many years have passed away since we admiringly lingered in the perusal of his seemingly fabulous recital of the extent and peculiarities of the strange land in which he had so long been a dweller, yet, by oft repeated readings and a natural taste for remarkable tales, every page left its due impression on a mind fully awakened in after-years to the truth of what the honest Polo had vouched for, when on a visit to the land of Sinim; and more especially to the city of Cambalu, the abode of the Grand Khan.

The long strings of tawny funereal-paced camels, begrimed with the carbonaceous loads they bore, with such melancholy-looking fortitude, conducted by sooty Sinensians through the wide dusty streets of Peking, the sonorous tinkling of the heavy brass bells suspended to the lower part of their acutely bent-up necks, and the frequent shrill discordant scream of anger or fatigue emitted by these slow but patient creatures, told of the neighborhood of coal, and the statement made by the *protégé* of Kublai Khan, was immediately recalled to our memory. "Throughout the whole province of Cathay, there are a kind of black stones cut from the mountains in veins, which burn like logs. They maintain the fire better than wood. If you put them on in the evening they will preserve it the whole night, and will be found burning in the morning." So a strong desire to visit the source of this mineral wealth, excited by last year's stay at Peking, mainly prompted us to travel from Tientsin to the capital in the fiery heat of August, and to undergo the pleasant hardships of a river trip of six day's duration; and, after revisiting the senile, carious sights of the great metropolis, and experiencing the usual amount of fatigue in threading the long, wide, hovel-margined streets, to get a peep at the external walls of some Imperial building, like all the others, in a state of uninterrupted decay, or to obtain the dusty scrutiny of a neglected park or garden through the mouldering bars of a tumble-down gate, it was determined that a trip to the hills should be had recourse to, in order to indulge our anxiety to examine the coal mines beyond Peking, as well as to get rid of the feeling of dreariness and desolation that soon made itself evident after two day's rambling through the vast labyrinths on every side, notwithstanding the kind attentions of Her Majesty's representative, and the almost regal splendour and hospitality to be found in the ambassadorial residence of Liang-koong-fu.

So on a lovely morning, and before the sun had begun to fulfil his broiling functions, a small party of us mounted a somewhat disreputable-looking stud of mules in the courtyard of our host; and accommodating the inferior end of our spinal columns and twisting our legs into the intricacies of ricketty wooden saddles, we were soon in motion and threading the busy streets in the vicinity of the Chinese city. After passing through a narrow dirty lane, not far from the middle wall, one side of which was lined by a collection of mouldy old houses or dens, and—"There," said our guide, pointing to one more venerable and repulsive than the others, "is the inn for tribute bearers in general, and the Coreans in particular, when these half savages come to Peking to settle accounts with the Son of Heaven, and do the homage of a tributary people." As we almost loathingly cast our eyes over its mean exterior, and the vilely odorous neighborhood in which it is placed, we are horrified when told that "in this inn for tribute bearers, one of our Ambassadors, with his suite, was obliged to live during his stay and attendance on the haughty court;" and now, within five hundred yards of the place, the British ensign flies over the princely residence of another minister, who, we hope, is viewed in a very different light to that of a tribute bearer by the functionaries who surround the Dragon Throne.

An hour's ride carries us from the stenches and puddles of the uncomfortable streets to the open country. Fine roads, dry and level, shaded by old trees, and skirted by neat-looking villages embosomed in leafy solitude, remind one of some of the pleasantest nooks in England, and certainly give one a favorable impression of the rural beauty that encircles the City of the Plain. Fantastic temples covering great spaces of ground, and in good repair, are here and there exchanged for a tall ridge-ribbed pagoda, or ruinous structures, the yellow-tiled roofs of which, gaping and rent and tottering on walls or pillars seem to be the remains of former imperial magnificence, and, like everything else within the city indicate a state of prosperity and wealth gone by, and very unlike the present.

About 20 li from Peking, in a south-west direction, we leave the cultivated country behind us, and emerge on an open sandy plain, quite devoid of interest and of life; for, until we reach Loo-gu-chow, five li a-head, we only meet with a petty cavalry mandarin, escorted by two tatterdemalions on gaunt semi-domesticated ponies.

Loo-gu-chow, standing on the left bank of a tolerably wide river, the Huin-hô, is a walled town of a very antiquated type, and apparently in a state of collapse, despite the spasmodic efforts half-a-dozen workmen were making to improve the appearance of one of the hemi-plegic wall towers by whitewash—possibly to deceive the eye of some corrupt sub-inspector of Celestial fortifications. The wall, once strong and high, was in many places parapet-less, and, with the ditch, rapidly hiding itself under high banks of drift sand that had scaled to the top of the north side.

Here we breakfasted; but as neither the hostel nor mine host could gain any credit by a description of the strong-smelling compounds set before us in a thoroughly characteristic manner, in a room, which we could safely say, was never contaminated by the profane touch of a brush or untainted by the faintest trace of pure air, we need not recommend the place to any future traveller, and more especially as the exalted charges made for entertainment were not at all commensurate with the sensation of satiety with which we were endowed before we again mounted our hybrids.

Nowhere in China have we seen a finer stone bridge than that which spans the rusty-coloured mud-laden river close to the town, built, as it is, in the most substantial manner, and yet with an elegance of outline and justness of proportion quite surprising to those who fancy that these structures are only to be found in perfection in Western countries

We can specially commend this *pons elegans* to the favorable consideration of wandering artists, and think that, with the two or three peristyled buildings containing the mythical sea-horse bearing Fohi's stone tablets, at one extremity of the bridge, the wide and graceful expanse of the foot and carriage ways, and the handsome stone parapet surmounted by no less than 280 tutelary lions, a worthy and perhaps unique picture would be given to this species of architecture, which is certainly curious.

The left bank of the Huin-hô, which flows in a winding manner from the western mountains in a south-easterly direction, is faced and well built, up to a height of twelve or fourteen feet, for several miles, with blocks of granite, with the object, apparently, of preventing its overflowing and submerging the country in the direction of Peking.

On the right bank, and away beyond to the undulating ground at the foot of the hills, the land is low and sandy; and as we approached Wool-an-gan, a village 43 li from Peking, we found it becoming thickly covered with water-worn pebbles and boulders—the *débris* carried from the mountains by the river, the bed of which had now become much more limited and defined.

About mid-day the foot of the hills is reached, and in the village of Le-end-tswang we avail ourselves of the cordial hospitality offered by the chief priest of the clean, tidy temple of Foong-foo-tsza. We are near the coal mines; for in the distance, passing along a road pretty well cleared of stones, we can see the sombre "ships of the desert," stalking in solemn array in single files, preceded or followed by sturdy, quick-stepping ponies laden, like the camels, with the "black stones from the mountains," which are stowed in bags, but on serviceable pack saddles instead of pads. In answer to our enquiries, the priests inform us that the largest *mae-shan* or coal hill is fifty li off, but that a small one is now before us and within six li; so, as quickly as we can lodge our mules in the airy stables maintained for the accommodation of equestrians, we set out for the long-cherished survey.

Everywhere we meet with the utmost civility, though the people were moved by the most unmistakeable symptoms of curiosity, oftentimes indeed, unmitigated by the flimiest coating of civilization; yet their remarks and their conduct were in every respect inoffensive, and they showed themselves always ready to oblige us when the fear, inspired by the *ta housas* or great beards, as they called us, had passed away. In the village, we were surprised to find the houses slated after the European fashion, and an abundance of slate of a bluish-yellow tinge, with as perfect a cleavage as the best Welsh. Though the principal use to which the rock is put, is as roofing; yet large square slabs are found in readiness to serve as tables, or as the material for enclosing the small plots of ground in front of every house, wherein the vegetables required for family use are preserved from the inroads of dogs or pigs.

As we begin to ascend the low rounded hills which contain the coal, we find that their structure is essentially slaty; large masses of the finest slate rock, torn and rifted here and there, as if nature had purposely split up and laid bare this great deposit of compact stratified rock for the special use of man, who, however, is slow to avail himself of the opportunity; for in no other village did we see this most useful article pressed into the list of necessaries required for domestic purposes, though the labour entailed would have been insignificant.

A narrow gorge leads from the road in a tortuous manner up the sides of the hills; and where it presents difficulties in the way of ascent, steps of mica-slate or gneiss are made to facilitate the transport of baskets of coal from above, by men and boys. A mountain stream affords water to the clusters of mean cottages grouped along the narrow track, and smutty men are removing the dust accumulated during the day at a pool which has been dammed up in its course.

The smooth round surface of the higher hills is thinly covered with a peculiar variety of oak—a dwarfish scrubby tree of little beauty—yet affording an agreeable contrast to the sterile grey mountains of granite beyond, which throw up their jagged fantastic margins to the clouds in an uninterrupted line, far as the eye can reach.

The presence of coal in the rocky regions we are now traversing is made more manifest by the abundance of clay slate strewing the track, in which is thickly disseminated fragments of iron stone; while thin streaks of coaly matter are observable wherever the road has been cut deeply through the shoulder of a bank. At length, after half-an-hour's toiling upwards, we arrive at a coal yard. Unluckily we are too late, for the workmen are preparing to go home for the day, and the small collections of coal heaped up in several places, are being carefully streaked or dribbled over with whitewash, to mark whether any one may attempt to disturb or borrow from the lots during the night—a practice which, if we remember aright, is in vogue in our own coal depôts. We enquire for the pit, and are conducted to a little shed, built over a small perforation in the ground, which seems to us little larger than a rabbit burrow, and with wooden bars or steps fixed in the earth for the purpose of ascent or descent on the rather steep slope which leads into cimmerian obscurity below. We notify that we are anxious to go down, but no volunteer will accompany us. We are referred to the proprietor of a mine, a long way higher up, so we have no alternative but to withdraw, after remarking that the only means of ventilation consists in the use of a small primitive-looking fanner driven by one man.

We were more fortunate at the other establishment; for, after grappling with the difficulties of the way, we find that, though rather late, the master civilly allows one of his men to show us the mouth of the pit, which is a new one, and built over, like the one below, by a small shed, in which a large coal fire is kept burning, probably to cause a draught towards the interior excavation, and aid in ventilating the work, for we can see nothing of fanners here. We desire to penetrate to its hidden recesses, but the Chinese say it is very unpleasant, because it is steep, wet, and dirty. These objections we care nothing for; and, at last, the guide fits on his head a closely lying old cap, over which he slips the string of a lamp, the very fac-simile of those used in going up and down pits at home, puts on a suit of coaley clothes, and when ready to go below is the exact picture of a Lancashire or Newcastle miner. We pull off cap, coat, and braces, and turning our face towards the steps, as if about to climb or descend a ladder, we stoop low in order to enter the constricted circular opening, which leads to impenetrable darkness and unknown depths.

The guide goes first, and is very fidjetty, as he looks upwards and finds us making a very clumsy beginning, clinging to the rude wooden bars, which are fixed, like the rounds of a ladder, in the damp ground. His cautions are numerous, and we are soon able to avail ourselves of his directions and stride slowly backwards and downwards into the realms below, like an earthworm, with the faint glimmer of the lamp barely revealing the features of the narrow passage we are creeping through. At an angle of about 45°, or even less, this hole is drilled through a thick stratum of what seems to be mica-schist, loose and soft in texture, and necessitating the *timbering* of the roof with rude frames of the stunted but apparently durable oak, to prevent its falling in. Every fourteen or fifteen feet of this shaft, we calculated, possessed a gradual turn or twist, so that this highly inclined subterranean way worms its road through the rock in a spiral direction. Passing through the beds of softer rock, which allow the water to permeate their substance, and drip in icy globules on our heads and on the floor of the shaft, we come to a very deep layer of what must be a blue compact limestone, which must have cost a vast amount of labor and patience to penetrate, and which the guide calls bad rock. Still downwards, until we have counted a hundred and twenty long strides, and until our heads are becoming stupid and our arms and legs well tired with the dark uncertain path and the irregular way in which the steps are fixed.

When we have half repented of our anxiety to explore a Chinese coal pit, and have fully realized the danger that might result did we lose our hold, or did some of those huge blocks of hard stone, sustained overhead by such slender props, happen to fall in, we are glad to find the lamp and its bearer brought to a standstill, and to hear the voice of the gnome calling to us to stop and look. We have reached a gallery, narrow and wet, running along the surface of the coal, which some excavators have been digging up from the floor. We go to the end, which is about twenty feet from the shaft; and then the *cicerone* telling us that this is not a good place for coal, beckons us to follow him back to the shaft, where he removes a small trap-door from another passage—which door, he tells us, is to divert the air from one gallery to another—and we once more commence a march downwards for thirty strides, until we are brought to a halt by a series of branching galleries running to the right and left, which are the seat of active operations. The place is now lonely and still, for the people have gone home, with the exception of one boy, whose twinkling lamp comes across us quite unexpectedly at a turn of the passage. He is also leaving, but he carries with him, or rather drags behind him, the proceeds of his mining in a long shallow basket mounted on two wooden skids—which is painfully and laboriously dragged up the circling foramen, until it gets to the surface, by means of a rope band passed over the shoulder and allowed to play between the legs, while the human quadruped is puffing and blowing with the light draught of about twenty-five pounds of coal.

Remarking that though no means of ventilation exists, the pit nevertheless feels cool, and the air is not unpleasant, the man, who is very intelligent and communicative, informs us that it is a new pit; but that in the old pits accidents are frequent from the entrance of *bad wind*, the want of drainage, and the giving way of the roof; and that when this happens, the work is deserted, and an opening is made in fresh ground.

Having stretched our backs in the somewhat lofty passage, and finding ourselves perfectly satisfied with what we saw of the very imperfect way in which the black stones are procured from the mountains, but which has probably not been altered since the days when Polo looked upon their use as something marvellous, we retrace our steps, and after a long pull emerge once again to the fast-fading daylight.

We cannot leave the place, however, without asking why our Chinese friends did not quarry the coarse stoney anthracite from the side of the hill, instead of beginning on its apex, and burrowing through beds and strata of tough unmanageable rocks, from the bowels of which they are obliged to carry up the sought-for treasure, without the means of supplying fresh air, or draining off the water that quickly forms in troublesome quantity. But they grinned, and did not care about answering such impertinent interrogations, which had for their object only puzzling surmises and unfeasible propositions, quite incompatible with the stereotyped notions and rules of Chinese antiquity.

It was dusk when we reached our temple, where hunger made us right willing to appease its demands on savoury viands strongly redolent of pork fat.

The priests did their best to furnish amusement, especially one little man, who seemed to be deemed a proficient on the flute; and for aught we know his solos extended far into the night, as we soon went to sleep, and only awoke when warned that it was high time to start for Peking.—Yours &c.

VIATOR.

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Architect, Surveyor, and General Building Agent.
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at the House occupied by R. MILLER, Esq.,
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18so Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

WHEELOCK & CO.,
Auctioneers, General Commission Agents, and Proprietors of
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Office in Mission Road (rear of Messrs. Russell & Co.),
and Godown in North Gate Street.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec	6	Robert Henderson	B. ship	552	Logan	New Zealand	Oct 24	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
..	6	Snake. [H M	disp-bt		Knevitt	Peiho			
..	6	Imperieuse [H M	frigate		Maguire	Yokuhama			
..	6	Custom House Sch.				Returned			
..	7	Niemen	B. str.	500	Hutchinson	Hankow	Dec 2	Sundries	Barnes Dallas
..	7	Curlew	A. bark	495	Hallard	Nagasaki			
..	8	Qui Vive	B. schr	107	Watkins	Ningpo	.. 6	Sugar	David Sassoon Sons & Co
..	8	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Hooper	Kanagawa	Nov 24	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
..	8	Paou Shun	Chi.str.			Yang-tsze			
..	8	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Hazelwood	Hongkong *	Dec 2	Mails, &c.	E. Warden, Agt. P. & O. Co
..	8	Algerine [H M	g.-boat		Hallowes	Japan			
..	8	Alma	Da. bg	177	Bang	Chefoo	.. 1	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
..	8	Nankin	A. schr	253	Crosby	Tientsin			
..	8	Bertha Kohn	Ha. bk	148	Schulz	Swatow	Nov 12	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	8	Macao	B. bark	327	Beher	Ningpo	Dec 6	do	T. Kroes and Co
..	8	Sarah Lucy	B. bark	450	Wilson	Taku	.. 1	General	Fletcher and Co
..	8	Actaeon [H M	corv.			Japan			
..	8	Carausius	B. ship	510	Milburn	Nagasaki			Dow and Co
..	8	Gharra	B. bark	501	Koenig	Nagasaki			Wm. Hargreaves
..	9	Resolute	A. ship	766	McGlivery	Swatow	Nov 6	do	Gilman and Co
..	9	Johanne Kalkman	Ha. bk	226	Roper	Ningpo	Dec 6	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
..	9	Mona	B. bark	311	Tucker	Hongkong	Nov 22	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
..	9	Bouncer (95) [H M	g.-boat		Creasy				
..	9	Melbourne	Ha. bk	372	Jessen	Fuchau	Dec 2	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	9	Georges	3 ma'ed Fr. schr	191	Peirce	do	.. 2	do	Order
..	9	Horatio	A. ship	460	Palmer	Swatow	Nov 25	do	Bull, Purdon and Co
..	9	Juanpore	B. ship	495	King	London	July 16	do	Dent and Co
..	11	May Queen	A. schr	145	Willis	Hankow	Nov 30	do	Frazar and Co
..	11	Frank	A. schr	187		do			Augustine Heard and Co
..	11	Scotland	B. str.	759	Dundas	do			Russell and Co
..	12	Kremlin	A. bark	500	Johnson	Hongkong	... 23	do	Russell and Co
..	12	Susannah	Ha. bk	420	Russ	do	.. 25	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	12	Albertine	Han bg	200	Kester	Amoy	.. 28	General	Siemssen and Co
..	12	Jeddo	B. str	449	Burkitt	Ningpo	.. 11	do	Turner and Co
..	12	St. Theodosius	Rus.str		Kohler	N'po & Chusan	.. 9		
..	12	Elizabeth	B. schr	133	Wright	Hankow		do	Master
..	12	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	do		do	Augustine Heard and Co
..	12	Wanderer	A. schr	175	Blanchard	do		do	Augustine Heard and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec	6	Ora	Ha. bg	154	Norden	Ningpo	Re-expts	Frazar and Co
..	6	Bouncer (95) [H M	g.-boat		Creasy			
..	6	Fenella	B. str.	179	Shaw	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Barnes Dallas
..	7	Shandon	B. ship	114	Wighton	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co
..	7	Hongkong [H M	str.		de Montpezat			
..	7	Scout [H M	corv.		Corbett			
..	7	Zingara	Chi.str.		McKenzie	Yang-tsze		Imperial Maritime Customs
..	8	Speex	A. lug	50	Coulter	Hankow	Re-expts.	Frazar and Co
..	8	Crimea	B. ship	476	Tucker	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	Dent and Co
..	8	Felix	Bre. bk	352	Wintzer	Swatow	Sundries	Captain
..	8	Joseph Peabody	A. ship	1198	Whitney	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
..	8	Aden	B. str	507	Bernard	do		E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co
..	8	Salamander	Pru. sh	115	Soerensen	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	8	Pei-loong [H I M	str.		Baker			
..	8	Cruizer	B. schr	120	Newman	Hankow		Fletcher and Co
..	9	Meteor [H I M	str.	136	Geary	Ningpo		
..	9	Chusan	B str.	529	Corbett	do	Ballast	Barnes Dallas
..	9	Carrie Leland	A. bark	316	Smith	Hankow	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
..	9	Chicora	B. ship	453	Bristow	Swatow	do	Master
..	10	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Hazelwood	Hongkong		E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
..	10	Willamette	A. str.	413	Perkins	H'kow & Ports	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
..	11	Fiery Cross	B. str.	443	Crockett	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
..	11	Carthage	B. str.	500	Bolton	Fuchau	Sun., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
..	11	Loire [H I M	str.			Tientsin		
..	11	Eva	B. bark	342	Scott	Nagasaki	Stores	Dent and Co
..	11	Mary	Ha. bg	170	Decker	Hongkong	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	12	Miranda	Pru. bg	186	Weller	Ningpo		Russell and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Albertine	Dec 12	Han. bg	200	Kester	Siemssen and Co.		
Alice	Nov 29	B. bark	348	Cooke	A. R. Tilby	Ningpo	cld 4 inst
Alma	Dec 8	Da. bg	177	Bang	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Imdt.
Anglo-Indian	Nov 11	B. bark	440	Bird	Johnson and Co	London	Imdt.
Ann	Nov 22	B. bark	436	Hasted	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Antelope	Nov 21	B. str	278	Gibbon	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Argonaut	Sept 29	A. ship	575	More	Russell and Co	Fuchau	cld 10 inst
Armistice	Nov 27	B. bark	354	Richardson	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	cld 13 inst
Avonvale	Oct 6	B bark	301	McLaren	Ullett and Co	London	cld 12 inst
Bertha Kohn	Dec 8	Ha. bg	148	Schulz	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
B.F.van Dambenoy	Dec 5	Du. bk	285	Kruymel	T. Kroes and Co.	Nagasaki	15th inst
British Empire	Nov 30	B. ship	2079	McDonald	Turner and Co		
Carausius	Dec 8	B. ship	510	Milburn	Dow and Co.		
Celestial	Oct 29	B. bark	401	Jones	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	London	Imdt.
Chico	Nov 22	Da. bg	179	Drescher	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Chefoo	cld 10 inst
Chin-chin	Nov 12	B. lug	70				
Cinderella	Nov 27	B ship	877	Williams	Order		
City of Nantes	Dec 3	B. str.	201	Bisson	Dow and Co.	Ningpo	cld 12 inst
Clemens	Aug 13	Bre. bk	306	Hunteman	Russell and Co		
Cricket	Nov 7	A. str.	81	Dollo	H. G. Ward		
Curlew	Dec 7	A. bark	495	Hallard			
Daylight	Oct 26	A. ship	547	Sanger	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Eagle	Nov 30	B. schr	110	McPhee	Hogg Brothers		
Elizabeth	Dec 5	B. ship	142	Samson	A. R. Tilby		
Elizabeth	Dec 12	B. schr	133	Wright	Master		
Fawn	Dec 3	B. brig	154	Allen	Barnes Dallas		
Fire Dart	Dec 12	A. str.	420	West	Augustine Heard and Co	H'kow & Ports	17th inst
Frank	Dec 11	A. schr	187		Augustine Heard and Co		
Frisia Westphalia	July 26	Old. bk	454	Janssen	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Garland	Nov 29	A. schr	113	Adams	Lindsay and Co.		
George & Henry	Nov 20	Ha bk	358	Peters	Wm. Pustau and Co	Taiwan	cld 13 inst
Georges	Dec 9	3 ma'ed Fr. schr	191	Peirce	Order		
Gharra	Dec 8	B. bark	501	Glover	Wm. Hargreaves		
Henry Miller	Nov 30	B. bark	433	Sutherland	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Imdt.
Hongkong	Aug 21	B.	179	Galhardt	Master		
Horatio	Dec 9	A. ship	460	Palmer	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Bitamcurte	F. Loureiro		
Java	Nov 29	Da. bk	309	Boysen	A. R. Tilby		
Jeddo	Dec 12	B. str	460	Burkitt	Barnes Dallas		
Johanne Kalkman	Dec 9	Ha. bk	220	Roper	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Juanpore	Dec 9	B. ship	459	King	Dent and Co		
Juliane	Oct 5	Bre. bk	231	Rosemeyer	Siemssen and Co.	*Laid up*	
Kin-hok-hien	Nov 17	B. bark	262	Fagg	Dent and Co		
Kremlin	Dec 12	A. bark	500	Johnson	Russell and Co		
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug	65	Mathony	Captain		
Lanrick	Dec 8	B. brig	283	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Louisa	Nov 20	B. lug	60	Snowden	Howard and Co	Hankow	Imdt.
Lucy E. Ashbey	Dec 4	A. bark	346	Ashbey	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Macao	Dec 8	B. bark	327	Beher	T. Kroes and Co		
Magnolia	Oct 23	A. ship	618	Hunt	Gilman and Co		
Malabar	Nov 22	Ha. bk	322	Muller	Hogg Brothers	London	Imdt.
Marie	Nov 18	Chi.str.		Geale			
Martha Theresa	Nov 30	Du. bk	242	Fisher	Russell and Co	Kanagawa	cld 12 inst
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co		
Mary R. Mitford	Nov 17	B bark	519	Leadley	A. R. Tilby	London	Imdt.
May Queen	Dec 11	A schr	145	Willis	Frazar and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Melbourne	Dec 9	Ha. bk	372	Jessen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Minerva	Nov 11	B. bark	387	Busch	Order		
Mona	Dec 9	B. bark	311	Tucker	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Nankin	Dec 8	A. schr	253	Crosby	Russell and Co.		
Niemen	Dec 7	B. str.	500	Hutchinson	Barnes Dallas	Hankow	Imdt.
Paou Shun	Dec 8	Chi.str.					
Phantom	Nov 18	B. schr	38	Douglas			
Phantom	Nov 19	A. ship	1100	Sargent	Augustine Heard and Co		
Philip De La Noye	Nov 20	A. bark	383	Terry	Russell and Co	Swatow	cld 11 inst
Pigeon	Dec 5	D. lug.	70	Murray	Johnson and Co		
Postillion	Nov 20	Du. bk	329	Greve	T. Kroes and Co	Amoy	cld 10 inst
Qui Vive	Dec 8	B. schr	107	Watkins	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Resolute	Dec 9	A. ship	766	McGlivery	Gilman and Co		
Robert Henderson	Dec 6	B. ship	552	Logan	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Fuchau	Early
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Rose	Nov 23	Chi.str.	125	Hallpike			
Ruby	Nov 16	B. lug	70	Brown	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Sarah Lucy	Dec 8	B. bark	450	Wilson	Fletcher and Co		
Scotland	Dec 11	B. str.	759	Dundas	Russell and Co		
Seng What	Sept 19	Sia. bk		Schmidt	A. R. Tilby	Bangkok	cld 10 inst
Shanghai	Sept 18	3 ma'ed B. schr	252	Roberts	A. R. Tilby	Hankow	Imdt.
Shantung	Dec 5	A. str	361	Peele	Augustine Heard and Co	H'kow & Ports	15th inst
St. Anne	Apr 15	Fr. lug	40	Joulé			
St. Theodosius	Dec 12	Rus.str	312	Kohler	H. Fogg and Co		
Surprise	Nov 13	A. ship	1261	Ranlett	Olyphant and Co	Fuchau	Early
Susannah	Dec 12	Ha. bk	272	Russ	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Ta Yung	Dec 1	B. str	124	Lynch	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Tartar	Sept 26	B. ship	554	Bennett	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Thor	Nov 30	Da. bg	209	Jepsen	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Tung Yu	Dec 5	B. ship	1130	Taylor	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Imdt.
Victor	Oct 18	A. ship	746	Crowell	Augustine Heard and Co	Swatow	cld 17 inst
Wanderer	Dec 12	A. schr	175	Blanchard	Augustine Heard and Co		
Wandering Wave	Nov 10	A. schr	154	Cason	Edward Byrne	H.kow & Ports	Early
Water Witch	Nov 20	B. bark	236	Norris	Blain, Tate and Co	Nagasaki	cld 12 inst
Wilhelmine	Nov 20	Da. bk	213	Stallknecht	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Swatow	cld 11 inst

92 *Merchant Vessels.*]

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861, *to date.*

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw		*Thrown*	Total bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
					China	*Japan*					
July	3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	101			101			
..	4	Azof, str.,	476	do.	1,012	166	23	1,201			
..	12	Carthage, str.,	500	do.			12	12			
..	12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
..	13	Sharpshooter,	481	do.	241	19	31	291	13		
..	18	Challenger,	698	do.	338	113		451			58
..	19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335			
Aug.	2	Jubilee,	764	London	443	62		505		14	
..	4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,129	64	66	2,259			
..	8	Egean,	307	London	885			845			
..	18	Emeu, str.,	1512	Hongkong	2,541	421	47	3,009			
..	20	Palmaise	887	London	722	8		730			33
..	22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do.	555			555		12	70
..	24	Wynaud,	521	do.	404	24	48	476			
..	25	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	6			6			
Sept	3	Ly-ee-moon, str	369	do.		1		1			
..	3	Carthage, str.,	500	do.	20		16	36			
..	4	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,625	38	63	2,726			
..	13	Assyrian,	555	London	826			826			
..	14	Cometa	140	Manila	49			49			
..	16	Pegasus,	525	do.	164		10	174			
..	28	Ballarat,	712	do.	1,487		10	1,497			
..	22	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,845	12	89	1,946			
..	30	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London	395			395			
Oct	2	Raleigh	567	do.	308		20	328			
..	6	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,246	560	35	1,841			
..	17	Carthage, str.,	500	do.	1		2	3			
..	19	Ly-ee-moon, str	369	do.	40		3	43			
..	23	Mallard	637	London	501			501		19	
..	23	Solent	732	do.	519			519		20	
..	25	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,658	451	32	2,141			
..	29	Spirit of the Deep,	629	London	150	108		258			
..	30	Kate Carnie.	519	do.	945		37	982		49	
Nov	2	Drusus,	398	do.	545	84		629			
..	8	Cadiz,	481	Hongkong	2,232	132	73	2,437			
..	9	Waloora,	549	London	407			407	14		
..	10	Cyclone,	594	do.	698	77	22	797			
..	12	Capiolani,	533	Fuchau	16			16			
..	21	Anglo-Saxon,	693	London	470		52	522			
..	23	Nuevo Constante,	203	Manila	25			25			
..	24	Aden,	507	Hongkong	1,907	210	58	2,175			
..	25	Queen Bee,	726	London	415			415		13	
..	25	Rapido,	299	do.	1,163	36		1,199		7	
..	28	Nuevo Lepanto,	203	Manila	24			24			
..	29	Candace,	333	Hongkong	17			17			
Dec.	4	Lansdowne,	715	London	808			818			
..	5	Veloz,	571	do.	387			387			
..	5	Volunteer,	418	Fuchau	30			30			
..	8	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,037	151	25	2,213			
..	8	Joseph Peabody,	1198	do.	2			2			
..	11	Fiery Cross, str.,	448	do.	2			2			
		Avonvale,	301	London	398			398		7	

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct)*,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs
July	12	*Chrysolite,*	471	London,	564,135					564,135	8,193	373		552	325	3,016		12,459	576,594
...	13	*Sharpshooter,*	481	London,	326,365				49,067	375,432	43,652	7,897	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099		79,173	454,605
...	18	*Challenger,*	698	London,	481,044			17,656	36,667	535,367	54,911	26,729		6,343	8,429	27,769		124,181	659,548
Aug.	2	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	422,537				60,643	483,180	121,793	44,537		21,983	17,187	109,713		315,213	798,393
...	8	*Egean,*	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,323		2,691	976	1,716		29,118	290,424
...	20	*Palmaise,*	837	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		18,820	4,928	39,943		206,973	889,191
...	22	*Charlotte Ann,*	435	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	2,497	48,640		87,420	292,942
...	24	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,451		185,784	535,074
Sept.	13	*Assyrian,*	555	London,	268,283		24,001	36,069	13,069	341,520	102,931	6,971	40,573	17,995	30,642	73,973		273,085	614,605
...	16	*Pegasus,*	525	London,	458,932			51,482		510,414	19,336			2,231		37,309		58,876	569,290
...	28	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	552,309			2,924		555,233	48,892	7,755		3,463	6,977	78,438		145,520	700,753
...	28	*Margaret Dundas,*	341	London,	357,179					357,179									357,179
...	30	*Queen of the Ocean,*	670	London,	640,040		2,355			642,395	29,803	1,184		2,021	7,241	59,773		100,022	742,417
Oct.	2	*Raleigh,*	467	London,	456,604		56,510	8,053	16,091	537,258	22,457	11,620		2,387	2,776	27,808		66,998	604,256
..	22	*Wellington,*	402	Liverpool,	331,007					331,007	56,555	2,751		2,260	7,671	71,196		140,233	471,330
...	23	*Mallard,*	637	London,	538,883			40,499	2,484	581,866	64,360	4,280		4,518	16,731	57,276		147,165	729,031
...	23	*Solent,*	732	London,	468,279			22,140	26,081	516,400	82,805	50,522		1,133	34,359	109,012		297,831	814,231
...	29	*Spirit of the Deep,*	629	London,	435,424			22,140	26,081	483,645	75,507	8,480		357	22,661	96,344		198,349	681,994
...	30	*Kate Carnie,*	549	London,	369,489	20,749				390,188	32,084	20,789		2,257	1,182	108,901		165,213	555,401
Nov.	2	*Drusus,*	398	London,	303,158			25,253		328,411	16,664	5,843		3,059	6,302	4,809		36,767	365,178
...	9	*Waloora,*	519	London,	567,461				7,787	575,248	7,600	7,705			4,296	49,027		68,718	643,966
..	10	*Cyclone,*	594	London,	558,012			22,552	15,067	595,631	20,160	780		1,520	14,579	26,766		63,805	659,436
...	24	*Anglo-Saxon,*	693	London,	713,635					713,635	45,383	1,701		2,640	7,219	44,651		101,544	815,179
...	25	*Queen Bee,*	726	London,	532,876					532,876	112,616	35,239	384	4,975	19,861	120,681		293,656	826,532
...	25	*Rapido,*	299	London,	150,949					150,949	21,077	17,083			3,180	24,040		65,380	216,329
...	26	*The Cedars,*	350	Liverpool,	340,728		520		16,440	357,688	8,488	37,752		1,161		17,436		64,832	422,520
Dec.	3	*Lansdowne,*	715	London,	352,067			65,729		507,796	17,291	5,902			3,164	46,271	34,887	107,015	704,811
...	5	*Veloz,*	571	London,	534,575					534,575	56,084	24,727	1,937	6,027	8,903	15,833		113,511	648,086
		Avonvale,	301	London,	203,173			4,020	17,880	225,073	28,064	2,637	16,021	1,274	3,837	38,085		89,918	314,991

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs
Aug.	9	*Union,*	1012	New York,							320,243		73,258	53,309	58,396	127,380	121,199	753,789	753,789
Sept.	28	*Leichardt,*	589	New York,		576	29,400			29,976	239,367	31,225	41,372	78,163	83,173	53,544		527,144	557,119
Nov.	16	*Little Edith,*	571	New York,	6,371					6,371	388,109	50,001	1,285	78,733	37,124	112,031		673,833	680,204
...	17	*Queen of May,*	314	New York,	35,824					35,824	143,720	12,715	6,511	61,157	37,169	9,856		271,137	306,961

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